

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918

NUMBER 13.

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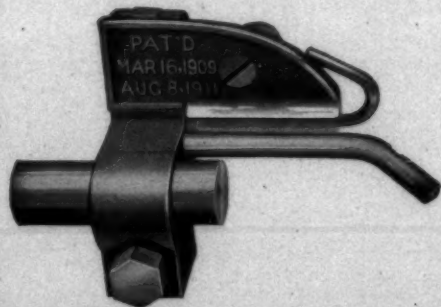
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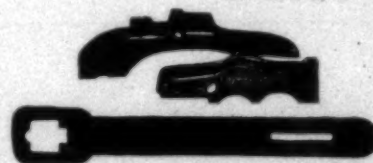
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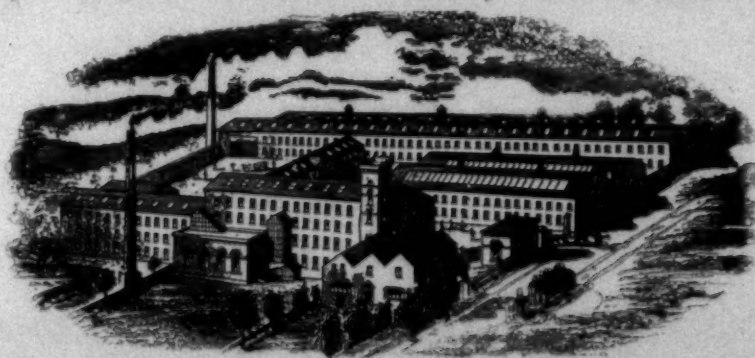
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOM 609, REALTY BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918

NUMBER 13

POMERENE CHILD LABOR BILL

Introduced by Senator Pomerene November 15th. Referred to Committee on Finance:

Sec. —. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to ten per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Sec. —. That in computing net profits under the provisions of this title, for the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions from the gross amount received or accrued for the taxable year from the sale or disposition of such products manufactured within the United States the following items:

(a) The cost of raw materials entering into the production;

(b) Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repairs, and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, and a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensations for personal services actually rendered, and for depreciation;

(c) Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business, and the proceeds of which have been actually used to meet such needs;

(d) Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the production; and

(e) Losses actually sustained within the taxable year in connection with the business of produc-

ing such products, including losses from fire, flood, storm, or other casualties, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Sec. —. That if any such person during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding or otherwise sells or disposes of any product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor either (a) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person; or (b) with intent to cause such benefit; the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such product if sold at the fair market price.

Sec. —. (a) That no person subject to the provisions of this title shall be liable for the tax herein imposed if the only employment or permission to work which, but for this section, would subject him to the tax, has been of a child as to whom such person has in good faith procured at the time of employing such child or permitting him to work, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate issued in such form, under such conditions and by such persons as may be prescribed by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Secretary of Labor, showing the child to be of such age as not to subject such person to the tax imposed by this title. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

In any State designated by such board an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that State, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

(b) The tax imposed by this title shall not be imposed in the case of any person who proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the only employment

or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax, has been of a child employed or permitted to work under a mistake of facts as to the age of such child, and without intention to evade the tax.

Sec. —. That on or before the first day after the third month following the close of each taxable year, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person subject to the provisions of this title to the collector for the district in which such person has his principal office or place of business, in such form as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income received or accrued during such year from the sale or disposition of the product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, in which children have been employed subjecting him to the tax imposed by this title, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowance authorized by this title, and such other particulars as to the gross receipts and items of allowance as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary may require.

Sec. —. That all such returns shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the commissioner, who shall, as soon as practicable, assess the tax found due and notify the person making such return of the amount of tax for which such per-

son is liable, and such person shall pay the tax to the collector on or before thirty days from the date of such notice.

Sec. —. That for the purposes of this Act the commissioner, or any other person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment. The Secretary of Labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall, for the purpose of complying with a request of the commissioner to make such an inspector, have like authority, and shall make report to the commissioner of inspections made under such authority in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any person who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. —. That as used in this title the term "taxable year" shall have the same meaning as provided for the purposes of income tax in section two hundred. The first taxable year for the purposes of this title shall be the period between sixty days after the passage of this Act and December 31st, 1919, both inclusive, or such portion of such period as is included within the fiscal year (as defined in section two hundred) of the taxpayer.

Camouflaging Unprofitable Speculation By Claiming The Right To Cancel

The New York textile selling agents set last week and listened to a committee report on cancellation. There was a very interesting discussion at the meeting, although some members said afterward that it was an old story that was rehearsed.

Cancellations have been very numerous and some have been called "unjust" to distinguish them from those that are "just." By hook or crook, the latter might be defended in a court of law. It seems pertinent to draw this distinction at once, for great stress has been laid on "the necessity for preserving the right to cancel," in certain parts of the cotton goods trade. Time used to be wasted in the woolen goods

trade debating the difference between the right and the desire to cancel, but things have long since settled down into a quiet admission that certain sorts of buyers may be trusted to cancel, more securely than they may be trusted to pay debts they acknowledge to be due.

Cancellation is an immoral breach of a contract. Any other breach may be a revision, an annulment, a mutual modification, or something else that may be politely spoken. Government authorities who are to be entrusted with the work of trying to cancel contracts are going to be kept busy trying to "terminate" them. Already some textile organizations are protesting against some

(Continued on Page 10.)

New Spinning Frame.

Charles D. White, of Norwich, Connecticut, has invented a certain new and useful improvement in spinning-frames, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates particularly to the drawing rolls and twisting mechanism of spinning machinery of the type commonly used in cotton mills; the immediate object of said invention being to overcome a common tendency on the part of the yarns to break at the point where they leave the so called "front" rolls, as will be explained more fully hereinafter.

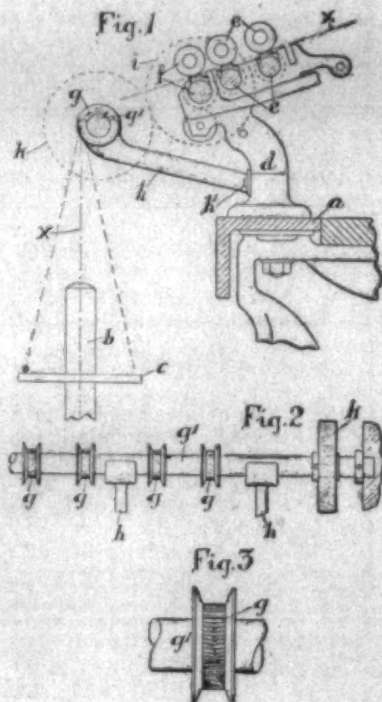
The annexed drawings, when taken in connection with the specification, will aid in explaining my invention, Figure 1 of said drawings being mainly a transverse, sectional view of one set of drawing rolls and an elevation of a portion of one of the bobbins. Fig. 2 is a front side view of the special carrier rolls g and shaft g' which forms one elementary feature of my present improvement, and Fig. 3 is a relatively enlarged view of a section of said shaft.

Referring to these drawings, the letter a indicates a portion of the top rail of a ring spinning frame and b denotes a portion of a bobbin which, it is assumed, is mounted on a spindle in the usual, or any other practical manner and having co-operating with it the customary ring traveler c. Fixedly secured to the frame a are brackets d in which are revolvably mounted the customary drawing rolls which consists, as here shown, of three pairs of rolls known usually as the drawing rolls e and the front or delivery rolls f.

From these front rolls the yarns pass ordinarily over or through a guide eye and thence to the ring-spinning mechanism and take-up bobbin b, the arrangement of the described parts being ordinarily such that the yarn, after being freed from the biting action of the periphery of the front roll, leads downward and thus remains in contact with the lower front roll for a considerable distance instead of being immediately released from the biting action of said front rolls, and I have found, by long experience, that such contact with the lower front roll operates frictionally, as a drag, to hinder the twisting of the untwisted roving at that point; thus

leaving the yarn weakest at that point and liable to break. In order to overcome this objectionable result I have provided simple but effective means whereby the drawn yarn is delivered from the front rolls f through a path that aligns with the path of the roving as the latter passes between the several pairs of rolls instead of being directed slightly downward, as heretofore, and this result I attain by providing what I term a "carrier" roll g which is journaled in a special bracket h which is secured to the bracket d by screws h' as here shown.

As the yarn (indicated by the letter x) leaves the front rolls it continues in a right line of movement



to the carrier roll g and thence downward to the twisting mechanism and take-up bobbin. The yarn thus passes directly and freely from the point where it is released from the bite of the front rolls to the described carrier roll with no tendency to drag frictionally along the upper portion of the lower roll, in the objectionable manner first above described by me.

The carrier roll shaft g' is driven (in the machine of the drawing) by means of a gear i on the lower front roll f which meshes with a like gear k on the carrier roll shaft, this construction being such that the carrier rolls are caused to revolve in

the opposite direction from the said lower front rolls, that is to say against the direction in which the yarn is traveling and, by preference, at a relative speed substantially the same as the front rolls.

The operation of the drawing rolls and front rolls, as well as of the spinning and winding on bobbins, may be precisely the same as heretofore. During the spinning operation, however, the twisting mechanism acts directly only upon that portion of the yarn that extends downward from the carrier roll g, while the torsional strain of the yarn is relieved at its upper portion, (where it contacts with the carrier roll), by reason of the reverse rotative movement of said carrier roll; the twist being in effect carried over and past the point of contact with said roll and is thus permitted to work back to the biting point between the two front rolls.

The carrier roll g is preferably fluted longitudinally and flanged, as illustrated, in order that the twist in the yarn may then more readily adjust itself (by slipping torsionally) as the twist is transferred, or extended, to that portion of the yarn between the carrier roll and the front rolls.

By the aid of the carrier roll located as described the tendency on the part of the yarn to break is materially reduced, as I have demonstrated by a practical and continued trial of such rolls, and my described improvement has the decided advantage that it can be added to spinning frames as now commonly constructed, with very little cost. The yarn is twisted to the bite of the front rolls, the thread-board guides, heretofore necessary, are done away with and, owing to the evenness of twist and elimination of friction, a traveler double the customary weight can be used; thus making it possible to put about 25 per cent more yarn on the bobbin. Another decided advantage derived by the use of my described carrier roll is in the fact that no lint bunches are formed in the yarn, since the elimination of the thread boards allows all lint and dust to drop to the floor instead of lodging on said thread boards.

The described construction and action makes it possible to maintain the twisted yarn clear back to said biting point instead of leaving, at all times, a short portion of the

untwisted, and relatively weaker, roving wrapped around a portion of the perimeter of the lower front roll and, in order to produce the best results, it is desirable that the reversely rotating carrier roll and the aligning yarn, shall be used in substantially the combination shown and described.

Southern Knitters Meet.

Over fifty representatives of knitting mills met together at the session of the Southern Division of the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Hotel Pat'en, Chattanooga, Tenn. President T. H. Johnston of the National Association, was chairman of the meeting. Representatives of mills in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee were present and participated in the discussion of the many problems confronting the industry as a result of the consummation of peace. It was recognized that these are of the greatest import. Resolutions were adopted calling for a meeting of the entire membership of the National Association in executive session at Atlantic City, the week of December 1-7. The purport of this meeting, it is declared, is to counsel with one another as to how the knitting manufacturers of the United States can best protect and advance their interests. Attention was also called to the fact that there would be a meeting of the entire southern group of knit goods manufacturers at Charlotte, Jan. 8, for further consideration of these problems, and the suggestions adopted at the meeting at Atlantic City.

Other matters affecting trade interests were also discussed, and much opposition was expressed to the proposed regulations regarding the packing of knit goods. This, however, was previous to the information that these proposed regulations had been abandoned.

Following the above resolution, President T. H. Johnston, of the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers, has issued a letter to the entire membership of manufacturers calling them together at executive session at Atlantic City, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6 and 7. This session will follow the conference of the War Service Committees and the National Councilors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at the same place, to discuss reconstruction problems.

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12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Asks Protection For Dyestuffs.

Philadelphia.—The dye industry built up by the United States during the war will be about a total economic and financial loss unless drastic steps are taken to prevent the competition of long established German dyestuffs interests after peace has been signed. J. Merritt Matthews, consulting chemist of New York declared in an address before the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society. Prior to his address, the society unanimously adopted a resolution calling for restoration by Germany of every piece of machinery stolen from France, Belgium, Servia or Russia.

It was set forth in the preamble to this document that German thefts of machinery, deportation of skilled mechanics and destruction of factories and other resources all formed part of a plan to enable the enemy to obtain economic supremacy over the despoiled nations, regardless of how the war ended.

Dr. Matthews in his paper sketched the history of the dyestuffs industry in this country and throughout the world. He pointed out that while before the war the whole industry amounted only to about one hundred million dollars and is therefore relatively small, it is of extreme importance because of the vast number of larger industries dependent upon it.

Under war pressure, he said, it had been impossible for American dyestuff interests to construct along permanent lines, in development of processes, in organization of techni-

cal forces or in plant construction. This means, he declared, that with the restoration of normal conditions, a large amount of plant equipment must be scrapped.

"In the approaching period of reconstruction," he continued, "the dyestuff industry must have space to turn around in, so that it can withstand the normal agencies of competition and trade. In its present shape, built up, as I have said, in the more or less temporary scaffolding of emergency construction, if it is suddenly confronted with the destructive force of unrestrained and unlimited German competition, the dyestuff industry in this country will be faced with the possibility of going down into a heap of ruins.

"This would be a disaster that our country cannot afford. Our textile and all the other industries of which dyes form the soul, if not the material, cannot afford, in self-protection, to see it fail. We must have a constructive policy of protection."

After declaring that the tariff will not provide this protection, Dr. Matthews told of the plans made in England for the formation of a license committee to control all imports of dyes and urged a similar movement in this country. Under such a plan this committee would be made up of representatives of the industry, the Government and the consumers of dyes.

Under it all outside manufacturers would be prohibited from sending into this country dyes manufactured here in sufficient quantity for the needs of other industries. Dyes not manufactured here might be

sent in until the American industry can meet the demand.

Building New Mill at Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga.—Construction of the new mill for the Adams Cotton Mills is progressing rapidly, and it now seems likely that operations will be started next March or April. The company was organized last May to manufacture duck, etc. The capitalization is \$200,000 and B. T. Adams is president, J. T. Adams vice president and E. B. Murray treasurer. W. O. Tallent will be superintendent. There are to be about 8,000 spindles and 160 looms installed, and steam power will be used for their operation. T. A. Shaw & Co., of Chicago have been engaged as selling agents.

Dye Company Established.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Garrard-Taylor Dyeing Company has been established. They will do job dyeing for mills and are equipped for dyeing cotton hosiery, raw stock and skein yarn. The business will be under

the management of Guy Garrard, treasurer of the Hamburger Cotton Mills, and Tom Taylor, boss dyer of the Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga. Mr. Taylor has been with the Newnan Cotton Mills for sixteen years and is considered one of the best dyers in the country. They will specialize in olive drab and khaki and will also manufacture some shades of sulphur dyes for the trade.

Reasonable.

A Boston street car has the front sign reading "Dorchester," and the side signs, "Ashmont and Milton."

"Does this car go to Dorchester?"

"Yes, lady; get right on."

"Are you sure it does?"

"Yes, lady, get right on."

"But it says 'Ashmont and Milton' on the side."

"We ain't going sideways, lady. Get right on."

There were 467 business failures in Holland during the first six months of 1918, compared with 456 during the same period last year.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape

AND

Bandings

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The Paint That Sparkles O'er With Light

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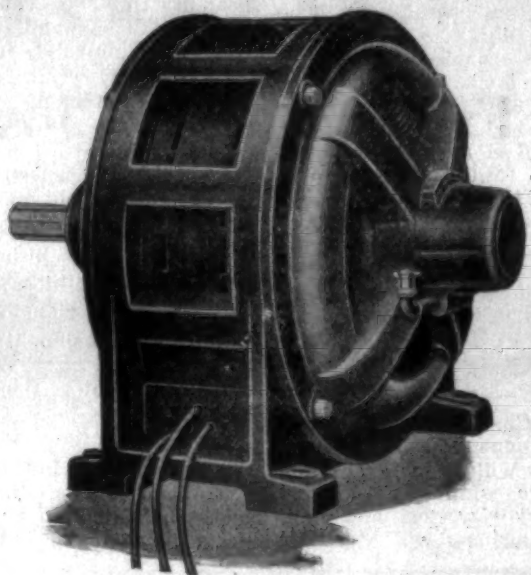
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HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

A National Trade Mark.

(Extract from an Address by W. B. Colver, Chairman Federal Trade Commission.)

The members of this association may be peculiarly interested in the discussion which is going on as to the proposal to adopt by law, a national trade mark.

There seems to be two objections to the national trade mark idea. The first is, that as to untrademarked goods, the national trade mark will seem to put a stamp of equality upon inferior goods as compared with goods of merit and of quality.

The second is, that the good will which is embodied in private trade marks would be lessened by the use of a general or national trade mark.

It appears that, unless these objections can be cured, the proposed legislation will not be helpful to American business in the markets of the world. But, it seems equally certain that if these objections can be met, a national trade mark may be made of the greatest aid and value to American business in the markets of the world.

If the Congress shall authorize merely a design or symbol which may be placed indiscriminately upon anything, of any kind or quality that is placed upon a ship for sale abroad, then it would seem that that trade mark might work incalculable harm, and especially harmed, would be those concerns which, under private trade marks, have built up through the process of quality goods and fair dealing, that greatest of all assets in business, in individual life and in national life,—deserved good will.

But, if the national trade mark shall be not the substance but the symbol, and if the substance behind the symbol shall be the pledge of the nation and the pledge of the conscientious manufacturer and the scrupulously honest trader, then that trade mark will be raised to

the dignity of being the seal of the national honor and will command respect—which means good will—in the uttermost markets of the world.

Suppose as a condition and in return for the privilege to use a national trade mark, the exporter were required, on pain of having the use taken from him, to specify by sample, exactly of what the grade and quality his article was intended to be. Suppose that a delivery not up to sample, or a delivery under misrepresentation of any sort, should be sufficient cause for deprivation of the use of the national trade mark. Then the presence of the national trade mark upon an exported article would be the guarantee that it was exactly the article which was purported to be sold and that the terms and conditions of the sale were exactly as had been represented. Conversely, the absence of the national trade mark would serve as a sign and a warning that such goods did not represent the best traditions of American manufacture, nor the circumstances of their sale represent that fair-dealing, with which alone, the United States can maintain, permanently, that high and honorable position in the world commerce which it deserves.

Viewed thus, it would appear that the national trade mark movement is one which may well enlist the hearty co-operation of you gentlemen and of business in general. Certainly the financial institutions who will be called upon to furnish credit facilities for export and import transactions, would be greatly aided by such a device.

Before and After.

"You poor boy," said the visitor after watching little Eddie eat. "You're starved, aren't you?"

"No'm," said Eddie. "I'm always starved before my dinner, but after I've had my dinner I'm only just hungry."

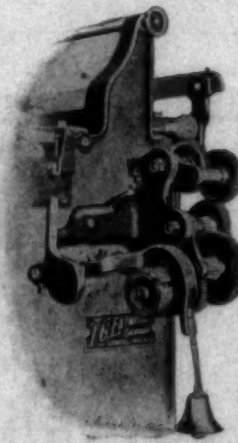
T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

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LOWELL, MASS.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



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LEESES FROM 100 TO 1,600 YARDS

WITHOUT SET-BACKS OR MISTAKES

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Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Leese Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of leese is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Leese and Indicating Clocks.

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Cotton Yarn Market of Hongkong.

The rather peculiar course of the cotton-yarn market in Hongkong in recent weeks which has resulted in a considerable movement of the stocks of yarn held in the port to India and Japan where the yarn was manufactured—a movement due to the advance in prices of yarns in producing centers compared with prices maintained in Hongkong where stocks have been held for some time—has not affected the market in cotton knitting yarns. The consumption of yarn by the Hongkong knitting factories has been a little below normal because of the difficulty of getting supplies and because of the high prices, but in a general way there is a strong demand for small count yarns so long as prices can be kept upon a living basis; that is, at a level which will permit the manufacture of hosiery and underwear at prices the Chinese can afford to pay for such garments. The high course of the value of silver has aided local concerns very materially in the purchase of their yarns. In fact, except for the high value of silver it would have been impossible for the Hongkong and South China concerns to keep going at prices for yarn now obtaining in producing centers.

There has been almost nothing in the way of American yarns imported, although there is a strong disposition to break away from the hold the Japanese yarns have obtained on the market in the past two years and return to higher-grade yarns, and were normal con-

ditions obtaining at the present time it seems probable that American manufacturers would have little difficulty in securing their old trade in this field. Japanese low count yarns which are used for knitting in the south China factories at present are far below American yarns in price, but there has been a great deal of breakage in the Japanese yarns and the products of the knitting factories using Japanese yarns are far below a proper standard in quality. The stocks of American yarn are very low, while imports from Great Britain also have ceased, the last lot being of 60-2. It is now being used for the manufacture of a higher grade of undershirts and socks. The great bulk of the business at present, however, is in Nos. 12, 20, and 30 counts from Japan, No. 12 forming most of the imports. No. 12 can be had of first-hand dealers here at about 64 cents, No. 20 at about 66 cents, and No. 30 at about 87 cents gold per pound. Aside from the difficulty of securing American yarns at all the great delay in transit experienced on the last shipments made has stopped the import of American goods. The last order placed by one Hongkong importer was over a year in transit and was delivered short.—Commerce Reports.

Its Real Use.

She had intently watched the soldier for some time. Then she ventured: "The chin strap, I suppose, is to keep your hat on, my man?" "No," replied Yank, "it's to rest the jaw after answering questions."

VOGEL

(PATENTED)

Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

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Strong hard wood seat.

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Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

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MANUFACTURED BY

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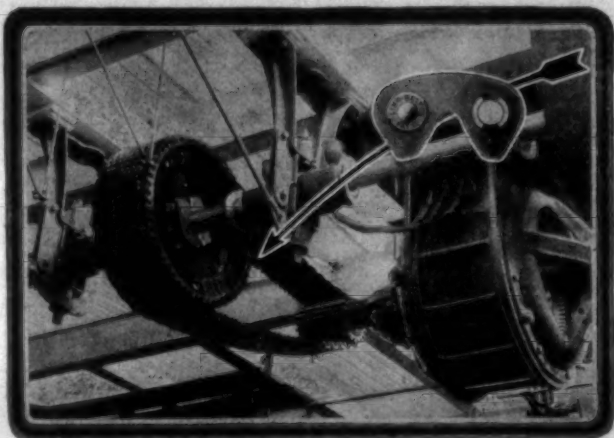
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IF EVERY mill, factory and shop in the United States had this 98% efficient drive instead of power-wasting, slipping, leather belt drives, think how much their production would increase.

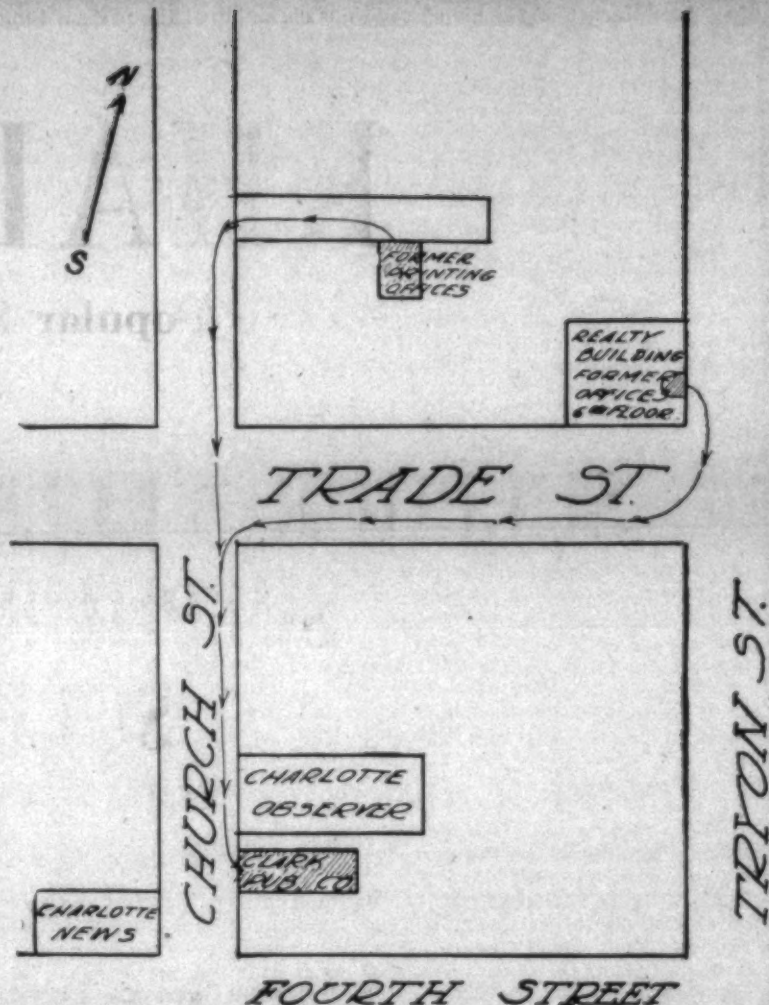
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The above sketch shows the location of our former office and print shop and the location of our new building in which our offices and print shop are consolidated.

BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS
Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,
J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "**BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH**", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our **FLAT STEEL HEDDLES** than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make **DROP-WIRES** and **HARNESS FRAMES**

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

No Thread Ever Cuts Through the Harness Eye

Cotton Ginning Shows Increase.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Census Bureau in a report issued today placed the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1918 to Nov. 14 at 8,681,005 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 8,571,115 bales in 1917 and 9,615,003 bales in 1916. The number of round bales included this year is 127,812, contrasted with 157,719 bales in 1917 and 168,575 bales in 1916.

The number of Sea Island bales included this year is 24,145, against 68,229 bales in 1917 and 92,909 bales in 1916.

The number of American Egyptian bales included this year is 6,873. The distribution of Sea Island cotton in 1918 by States is: Florida, 8,109 bales; Georgia, 13,904 bales, and South Carolina, 2,132 bales.

The corrected statistics of the quantity ginned this season prior to November 1 are 7,778,899 bales.

The following table gives the quantity ginned prior to November 14:

Alabama	620,617
Arizona	13,226
Arkansas	629,993
California	25,013
Florida	19,527
Georgia	1,626,944
Louisiana	409,378
Mississippi	787,650
Missouri	33,429

North Carolina	527,384
Oklahoma	435,307
South Carolina	1,099,329
Tennessee	189,614
Texas	2,250,986
Virginia	10,468
All other States	2,410

United States 8,681,005

DuPont Company Asks for Additional Dye Patents.

Having filed seven applications with the Federal Trade Commission last week for use of acid and dye patents it claims are enemy-owned or controlled, the I. E. DuPont De Nemours Company, of Wilmington, Del., today asked the Commission for five additional licenses covering patents on the following:

"Blue Coloring Matter," "Compound of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," "Process of Preparing Anthraquinone Compounds," "Dye of the Anthraquinone Series and Process of Making Same," and "Anthracene Dye and Process of Making Same."

The patents were issued by the U. S. Patent Office between 1903 and 1908 to assignors to the firm of Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

KHAKI "O"

The Popular Sulphur Brown

SULPHUR YELLOW

SULPHUR BROWNS

SULPHUR GREEN

SULPHUR BLUE

Also Heavy Chemicals

We can match any shade of Sulphur Khaki for Government use

The Parsons-Barr Company

210 Latta Arcade Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**Exclusive Southern Sales Agents for
Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation
KINGSPORT, TENN.**

Trying to Camouflage Unprofitable Speculation by Claiming Right to Cancel.

(Continued from page 3)

of the methods that have been suggested as having official recognition. What is probably going to prove true is that civilians and new officers in the Q. M. C. are going to use "treat-em-rough" methods as far as they can without provoking resentment, or friction with those who do not propose to have a just order thrown into an interminable amount of Government red tape for settlement. The general disposition of the Government in being relieved of its burdens is to protect the manufacturer from loss.

It is the purpose of New York merchants to punish the offenders who try to cancel unjustly. They are willing to concede a right to cancel if goods may not be up to standard, delayed in delivery or improperly packed. They are even willing to try to make themselves believe that a mercantile organization is honest when it sends out a sweeping request for the cancellation of every undelivered order on its books the moment it comes to the knowledge of the concern or some member of it that an armistice is to be signed. Some of them have even appeared in the attitude of apologists for those who have a notorious record of quibbling about cloths when markets are declining, especially when these dishonest quitters have become rich in New York.

It was called to attention during the week that there was a man named Pope or Goldsmith who was not in the cloth business and who said something about "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay," and it was subsequently remarked that when poets and literary men were in the dry goods business making a living it was counted an everlasting disgrace to violate a mercantile agreement, whether there was a scrap of paper or not to show that such an agreement had existed.

In those days a man who "welched" on contracts could get no credit. It is now very well settled in the minds of several New York selling agents that if they can ever be sure of the facts as to unjust cancellations, whether demanded by the prince of the trade or the pauper who speculates and loses, they will not extend credit to such a one and they will see to it that the delinquency is properly published in credit circles. This really looks like the first strong step toward needful co-operation in New York to move pirates, speculators and dishonest traders out of the business, or at least into that circle where the courts can take care of them.

While some houses have had many attempts to cancel brought to their attention in the past two weeks of unsettled trade, it should be said that some other houses have had no trouble from that source. A great deal of the persistency of the canceling evil in the textile markets is due to competition for business. There are several selling agents who will take undue credit risks in order to sell goods. They are not to be pitied if they find the risks unprofit-

able. The houses that no longer have cancellations, concluded a long time ago that such risks, even if forced by competition, were not worth while. If they did not prove unprofitable in a specific instance they usually caused so much unrest in credit departments during the life of the contract that real harm was resulting to the business of the credit office.

It is very much better for selling agents to pass business than it is to go on selling to people who cause the credit member of the firm to lose sleep without being in a position to explain why. The money losses resulting from cancellations are not nearly so important as the loss of what fighting men now call morale. Once it becomes known in a house that some customer has canceled and has been able to "get by" with it and still do business, the salesmen waiting on other customers lose no time in trying to get some friend of theirs protected on a bad bargain. Once the bars are let down, no one can tell how far the cattle will stray.

Generally speaking, the buyer who will not stay hitched to a contract by his own knowledge that it was accepted and placed in good faith, and was filled so far as possible in the same way, cannot be harnessed very satisfactorily by a dozen or fifteen legal clauses written on the back of a sales note. An old railroad man said once that all the writing on a bill of lading was for the "tickling" of the shipper. All the printing was put there to see that the shipper didn't rob the railroad. In dry goods contracts the more printing there is on them the greater the danger seems to be that buyers will think that it is an invitation to try and break them.

Most of the contracts for gray cloths canceled recently were of a speculative character. This is true whether some estimable jobber or some barber operating through a broker was the party in interest. Despite all the storm warnings of the past year there have been hundreds of buyers and sellers who have been willing to enter upon speculation in cloths. This may be camouflaged as necessary merchandising, or it may be called overbuying resulting from delayed deliveries. Whatever it may be termed, it goes without saying that if an armistice had not been suddenly signed and had not threatened the stability of values in the contract no cancellation would be tried.

If there is blame to be attached to the buyer, the seller cannot expect to go scot free, when cloth speculation fails. The selling agents of mills are not interested in the right or wrong of some specific trade or cancellation, but it is vital to them that the general integrity of the business shall be kept high. If it is lowered, and the decline is condoned, the things that can follow are more serious than many of the so called mysterious reconstruction problems that occupy space in the newspapers.

The unpardonable sin with the banker, whether he is downtown or uptown, is bad credit. If a trade gets into bad credit because it is known to be free and easy in its toleration

of the integrity of an order the recovery to good standing is a very slow process. That is why it was necessary in some trades to use "trade bankers" so freely. If the dry goods trade is going to make the most of the opportunities of acceptances deposited with banks, it must assure itself that its integrity in the matter of merchandise contracts is far above suspicion. If orders do not hold, bank security based on orders becomes fugitive. Under the after-war banking conditions men who cancel and those who defend them and support them, are going to face new ratings among selling agents, a fact that is well worth consideration now.—Journal of Commerce.

An Infrequent Smoker.

Several ladies sat in the clubroom discussing the virtues of their husbands, over their knitting.

"Mr. Jones," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks and never swears; indeed, he has no bad habits."

"Does he never smoke?" someone asked.

"Yes, he likes a good cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But on an average I suppose he doesn't smoke more than once a month."

Some of her club mates smiled, but she didn't seem to understand the reason.

With the kaiser it seems to be:

Pluck is the stepfather of success. Kill the women and children first.

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- 1—Being in powder form, it is void of any moisture.
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British Cotton Mills to Run on New Schedule.

London.—The British Cotton Control Board has decided that spinning and weaving mills shall run a full 55½-hour week, with 55 per cent of the total spindles in operation and 65 per cent of the looms. This is to be effective on Monday and will remain in force six months. Licenses will still be required and levies will be continued, though on a reduced scale.

**Assistant in Cotton Testing.
December 21, 1918.**

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for the positions listed above, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,400 for assistant in cotton testing, Grade 1, and from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year for assistant in cotton testing, Grade 2, and future vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications will be filled from these examinations, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The entrance salary for either grade, within the range stated will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee, certification to fill the higher salaried positions being made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examinations.

The duties of appointees will be to supervise or assist in investiga-

tions and mill tests relating to waste content, tensile strength, and other manufacturing and bleaching qualities of the various grades, qualities, and varieties of cotton, and also to assist in the cotton grading and standardization work of the department.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

Subjects.	Weights
1. Education and experience....	70
2. Thesis or discussion.....	30

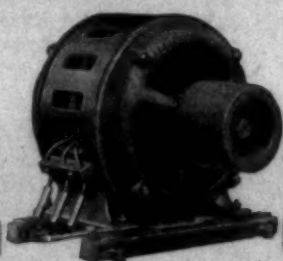
Kesler Manufacturing Company,**Salisbury, N. C.**

J. P. Curlee.....	Superintendent
H. E. Broom.....	Carder
J. W. Campbell.....	Spinner
A. R. Shinn.....	Weaver
J. L. Cauble.....	Cloth Room
A. M. Witherspoon.....	Yard
D. H. McQuage....	Master Mechanic
C. B. Barringer.....	Supply Clerk

Seminole Mill.**Clearwater, S. C.**

D. Tousignant	Superintendent
F. G. Asbell.....	Day and Night Carder
Malcolm Laundry.....	Day & Night
Sam Clark.....	Spinner
WM. H. Christian.....	Spinner
C. W. Aldridge.....	Weaver
W. S. Magee.....	Cloth Room
B. D. Hughes.....	Master Mechanic
	Paymaster

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but just the same it doesn't tickle a man when he finds himself short.

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Should not only be efficient
but thoroughly reliable

We are anxious for you to know how completely

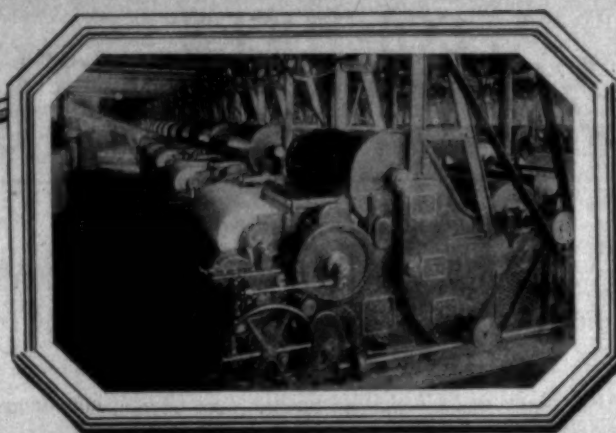
ALLIS-CHALMERS Motors Meet These Conditions

how design, workmanship and materials all contribute to make a dependable motor—how rugged construction, moisture-proof coils and dust-proof bearings give added ability to meet emergency conditions and insure long life and low maintenance charges.

Our bulletins describe these motors. Our offices will be pleased to tell you more about them and to assist in the selection of a motor for any particular service.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

**Are Your Bearings Protected?**

When the tiny molecules of lubricating matter are squirted into the bearing on one of your machines, they are supposed to keep apart the metallic surfaces of the ball and roller bearings. This prevents friction and insures the long life of bearings.

But suppose the lubricant does not lubricate properly; then the balls or rollers lose their shape; or they become pitted and worn, from rubbing surface against surface.

Slo-Flo

Is a special lubricant developed to protect textile machinery and increase its efficiency. The recommendations listed below are the result of hundreds of practical tests.

Small high speed ball bearings...27

Large slower speed ball bearings...28 or 29

Small high speed roller bearings...27

Large slower speed roller bearings...28 or 29

Let us send you the Slo-Flo data book—"Some Facts and Figures on Textile Mill Operation."

Let us send you one barrel of Slo-Flo No. 27—to try out in the lubrication of your small high speed ball bearings.

We can make immediate delivery on a "guarantee" basis. May we?

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San Francisco, Cal.

Works

Bayway, N. J.
Syracuse, N. Y.



SCIENTIFIC LUBRICANTS for SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By
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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1918

Cancellation of Contracts.

The fact, that the Government has cancelled many war contracts does not give that privilege to civilian buyers. It is unquestionably true that many who have speculated in the purchase of cotton goods and yarns are now cancelling orders and trying to use the Government cancellations as an excuse for their actions.

Prior to the war many cotton mills were under such financial obligations that they dare not fight, no matter what imposition was made upon them, but the past two years has placed the mills in an independent position and they should contest every civilian cancellation and teach the speculators that pre-war tricks will not be tolerated.

The mill that has sufficient funds to sell its own goods and to finance the sale thereof need not submit to cancellations.

The question of cancellation of contracts except by the Government is on that should be fought to a finish now and the speculators given to understand that the day of cancellation of contracts has passed.

There are many indications that there is going to be a revival of demand earlier than was expected and if the price of cotton remains steady the present level or possibly even higher prices may prevail.

A Manufacturer's View.

The letter published below came to us last week from the president of one of the largest cotton mills in the South and is well worth reading.

It is from a man who has been successful, but at the same time has always done everything he could for the development and welfare of his employees.

He has never sought to employ young children and has always paid wages that have afforded a good living.

He has a thousand times more interest in his employees than all the Keatings, Lenroots and Pomerenes in Congress and yet he is held up to the country as a man who is coining money out of the blood of little children. He realizes that the public will not believe anything good of the cotton mills of the South because they have been carefully educated to picture them as slave driving institutions in which little children of tender years are worked until their health is wrecked.

He realized that the cotton mills are to blame for allowing the public to be educated to that view with never an effort to give them a true picture through organized publicity.

He wonders what the agitators really want and if there will ever be an end to their assault upon us,

but it is our opinion that if the minimum age was eighteen they would try to raise it to twenty.

Taking the letter as a whole it comes nearer expressing our sentiments than anything we have read in a long time and we believe that it also expresses the view of the leaders of the textile industry of the South.

The letter was as follows:

November 16, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
609 Independence Building,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I notice this morning in the Greensboro News an article which seems to indicate a stubborn fight on the Child Labor issue in Congress, from which it would seem that these would-be protectors of childhood are very determined that the only way to protect them is to stop them from work.

I am satisfied that a large number of good people are lending their sympathy to this movement through ignorance or misunderstanding, and it is perhaps due to this that the question has grown in the public mind to the extent that it has.

So far as I am concerned, if it were merely a matter of economic return to the industry I would not consider it worth enough to justify carrying on the fight in the face of the evident misunderstanding and misconception of the problem on the part of many of those who think they are correct in their position. However, the question is of far more importance than the mere financial consideration. In the first place it looks as if no one nowadays cares to advise labor to improve its methods nor in putting to the front those virtues which most of us were taught to recognize as essential for success; about the only advice that labor is getting from our public leaders and those in sympathy with the organized unions seems to be that they continue to fight for shorter hours and for more pay and that by stirring up discontent and doing as little work as they can and demanding as much for it as they can get they will undoubtedly be able to run the Government on a very high plane of success.

This may sound rather pessimistic but honestly it seems to me that the drift of our public leaders as well as governmental influence has been going largely in this direction until today it is a serious problem. It is this same spirit that continues to agitate the child-labor question, and in my candid opinion most of those who are agitating care practically nothing for its effect upon the children but they simply want to drive a wedge, which if they can accomplish would give them a stronger selfish grasp upon the law-making power.

If young people are not allowed to work until they become sixteen years of age, I think it means that practically all of the trades that require skilled help will suffer not only because the entire experience of the past has shown that unless training begins in the early life during the formative period it is liable

to be deficient, but also because after a person reaches sixteen years they are less inclined to become apprentices in any given trade and I candidly believe that unless textile schools are started to accomplish the purpose it will mean a serious shortage of trained operatives not only for the textile industry but for many others.

Of course we all know that our industry has done but little to educate the public mind upon these questions, and probably the little that has been done has been in a measure counteracted by the readiness with which our opponents attribute it to selfish ends.

I presume that you and others have been watching the trend of things but do not know whether any step is being taken in the form of an adequate remedy, and as I have not had the pleasure of seeing or hearing from you for some time I would certainly be glad to have a line from you at your convenience giving me your idea of the situation.

I am enclosing herewith a clipping that was handed to me a few days ago from the Richmond Virginian of November 8th, relative to the action of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. The interpretation that they place upon this action is so wide of the mark and so contrary to the real facts of the case that it would be utterly ridiculous and not worth notice but for the serious fact that it is this same kind of misconception and misrepresentation of facts that is responsible in a large measure for the present attitude of the public toward the whole child-labor proposition.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

We called the attention of the Richmond-Virginian to the injustice of their attack upon the American Cotton Manufacturers Association but doubt if they published our reply.



Frederick B. Gordon,
Columbus, Ga.

His very able address prepared for the Southern Textile Association was published in our last issue.

Personal News

W. J. Grant has resigned as overseer of weaving at Cordova and removed to Ensley, Ala.

Geo. W. Ray of Greenville, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Walhalla, S. C.

Iern Moss has resigned as overseer of spinning at Walhalla, S. C. on account of ill health.

J. L. Madden has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills.

Charles B. Brumley has returned to his former position at the mills of the Cedartown (Ga.) Cotton & Export Company.

C. W. McNealy has resigned as superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

— Timmerman of Edgefield, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C.

Malcomb Landry has been transferred from overseer of spinning at Clearwater, S. C., to a similar position at Langley, S. C.

I. B. Covington of Duke, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, Fort Mill, S. C.

G. A. Lay has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of spinning at the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

Z. G. Holtzclaw of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

Will Padgett has been promoted from second hand in weaving at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to overseer of weaving at the Chadwick Mills.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Thrift Manufacturing Company, Paw Creek, N. C.

Geo. W. Ray, formerly of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company of Newry, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning for the Victor-Monaghan Mill at Walhalla, S. C.

Nathan Ellenburg has changed from card grinder for the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga., to a like position with Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

G. C. Head has resigned as master mechanic at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Marshall Field Mills, Fieldale, Va.

J. W. Bannister has resigned his position as card grinder at Newberry Mills, Newberry, S. C., and accepted a position in the railroad shops at Columbia, S. C.


J. M. Freeman has resigned as overseer of weaving at Enoree, S. C., to return to his former position of overseer of weaving at the Ivey Cotton Mills, Hickory, N. C.

ALBANY GREASE

Celebrates its 50th anniversary. During the past half century Albany Grease has always given textile mills a lubrication service of the highest type. It has proven its efficiency and economy in lubricating cards, combers, drawing frames, looms, spinners, twistors, line shafting, motors, etc., in many mills. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York



L. W. Becknell, who has been for some time at Elizabeth City, N. C., is now overseer of spinning, twisting and winder rooms, having taken over the charge of the spinning since the death four weeks ago of B. S. Anderson, who had been with the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills for 18 years.

Hamilton Carhartt, head of the great Carhartt chain of cotton mills and overalls factories, passed through Atlanta last week on his

way to visit his cotton mills at Mobile, Ala. He was accompanied on the trip by E. R. Partridge, manager of the Atlanta Carhartt unit. The Carhartt chain of cotton mills includes mills at Rock Hill, S. C.; Carhartt Station, S. C.; Elberton, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

Yeoman John Gifford.

John Gifford, formerly on the editorial staff of the Southern Textile Bulletin, but now a yeoman in the navy, paid us a visit this week while on a five days leave from his ship.

He has made two trips across the ocean, one before and one after peace was declared and on his first trip had the thrill of seeing a German torpedo coming towards his ship and narrowly missing same. He does not know when he will be released from transport service.

Tom Digby's Son Missing in Action.

T. J. Digby, superintendent of the Oakland Mill, Newberry, S. C., has received a telegram from Washington stating that his son, Corp. Victor E. Digby, 118th Inf., 30th Div., has been missing in action since October 18th. His many friends hope that he will eventually learn that he was only captured.

Good Opportunity for a Small Mill.

Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C., will in common with most of the army camps be abandoned and all buildings be sold for the material that is in them. There has just been completed at Camp Greene a saw tooth roof building about 100x150 which would be ideal for a small cotton mill.

It was built for the camp laundry and is located between the Southern Railway tracks and the main road to the camp. We have no interest in this matter but there is an opportunity for some one to secure at a very low price an ideal building and location for a small mill.



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SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



W. M. FAILOR, Manager

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mooresville, N. C.—Mooresville Cotton Mill Company will rebuild picker and cloth rooms recently burned.

Newnan, Ga.—McIntosh Cotton Mills will install vacuum card strippers and this new equipment has been ordered.

Mayworth, N. C.—The Mays Mills, Inc., are just completing twenty new bungalows with three to six rooms and all modern conveniences. This makes a total of over 300 houses in the village and others are to be added as rapidly as possible.

Caroleen, N. C.—The Henrietta Mills are installing considerable new machinery in the card room. This consists of one bale breaker, three breaker lappers and two finisher lappers and 42 Saco-Lowell revolving flat cards. These improvements will put the card room in first class shape.

Huntsville, Ala.—After hearing the facts presented by the stockholders of Abingdon Mills, recently declared insolvent, Judge Henry D. Clayton has named Lawrence Cooper trustee for the corporation, and D. A. Greyson and Cooper & Cooper were employed as attorneys for the trustee. In the bankrupt proceedings it was alleged that the corporation had liabilities of \$1,300,000 with \$800,000 assets. The concern has been ordered sold.

Greenville, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Dunbar Mill at Greenville, S. C., November 16, H. J. Haynesworth, well known lawyer of that city, was elected president of the mill, succeeding J. Adger Smyth, who resigned several weeks ago. B. C. Matthews, banker of Newberry, was elected vice president, and R. E. Henry, now of Utica, N. Y., but formerly with the Victor-Monaghan plant at Greenville, was elected treasurer and general manager.

Looms Cannot Meet Webbing Shortage.

In spite of the ending of the war and the official report that more than 2,000 looms are to be added to those now working overtime to meet the Government demand for more than 20,000,000 yards of webbing by the first of next March, there is no prospect of the manufacturers being able to meet even a percentage of the trade requirements, it is said.

The suspender and garter trade all over the country is much concerned at the outlook for there is no relief in sight for the shortage. Last year's advance in webbing prices, estimated at about 100 per cent, will undoubtedly be greatly increased during the coming year and in many cases webbing will be absolutely unaffordable. This, it is said, is of vital interest to the suspender and garter manufacturers—many of these who supposed that they were

"under cover" have webbing stocks only sufficient to last until the middle of next spring.

The unusual conditions in the webbing industry are said to be due to the Government's decision that webbing outlasts leather for military purposes. Webbing has been selected exclusively for belts, rifle slings, cartridge and pack belts.

It is next to impossible according to the trade, to say when looms will be free to take up manufacturing for civilian purposes. Meanwhile it

is not improbable that a number of suspender and garter manufacturers will retire and that the retail trade will be up against a veritable famine.

Government Not to Dump Textile Goods on Market.

That the Government will not dump on the market the vast amount of textiles it now owns and the cessation of hostilities has made unnecessary, became known. Thousands of yards of textiles were purchased by the Government which it turned over to the various manufacturers at a fixed price on the amount used for Government work. Neither will these materials be held up where they are needed in the civilian trade, it is said. The exact decision as to each of the large supplies will be determined by the Government department owning them but the policy will be a generous one.

Wherever goods owned by the Government are not needed at once and their lack is felt in the civilian trade, the Government will resell the material perhaps at even lower price than it paid for them. On the other hand, where dumping of the materials on the market may cause it to break, they will be held and disposed of in such manner as will maintain the equilibrium of the market.

Cotton Goods Prices Will Not Be Revised.

Washington, D. C.—The price-fixing committee has issued an important statement on cotton prices.

The statement authorized reads: "Subject to the President's approval the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board makes the following announcement:

"At a meeting of the price-fixing committee with the cotton manufacturers, November 8, 9, 1918, no agreement was reached for a revision of the existing schedule of maximum prices on cotton goods.

"In the absence of agreement on new prices the present maximum limits on cotton goods are left unchanged by the price-fixing committee until January 1, 1919, except for certain revisions hereinafter referred to. In making this arrangement the price-fixing committee took into consideration the special difficulty which arises at the present time in determining fair prices on cotton goods. The price of raw cotton is fluctuating and uncertain. The differentials for the numerous separate classes of cotton goods vary greatly and cannot be brought into reasonable conformity with each other except after prolonged investigation. In view of these circumstances, the committee finds itself unable to fix new maximum prices at the present time.

"In sanctioning the maintenance of the existing schedule for a limited period, the committee wishes it

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Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.
Write for Samples and Quotations
Southern Representative:
R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



Clean Quality and Extra Service

LOOK AT THIS! One of the largest Leather Belting consumers in the South came into our factory last week and said:

"I am surprised at the size and up-to-date equipment you people have for making Leather Belting."

He won't know our place if he sees it in a few weeks. We are doubling our capacity to take care of our orders for Textile Mills, Lumber Mills, Woodworking Factories, Railroads, Cement Mills and Government Plants of all description.

We help to pull all the machinery to fill Government orders and win the war.

Write or wire us for CLEAN QUALITY and EXTRA SERVICE.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

to be understood that the prices enumerated in that schedule are not endorsed as just and reasonable but only as maximum prices, not to be exceeded under any conditions during the period stated. It is not recommended by any implication that these prices must now be paid by the Government, by the Allies or by the public.

"It is agreed on the recommendation of the manufacturers that certain errors in the yarn schedule be corrected and that differentials be investigated, and, if any of them are found out of line with basic prices, be revised to more fairly conform to the general profit return on other cotton goods. All sales made after November 16 shall be subject and shall conform to any revisions made under this paragraph."

Knitting Mill Industry in North Carolina Growing.

The knitting mill industry summary for North Carolina issued by Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman makes a most creditable showing. The number of mills has increased within the past year from 87 to 130, a gain of 46 mills. The capital stock is \$10,132,286, a gain of \$6,023,766 for the year. The estimated value of the yearly output has increased to \$628,578,458, an increase of \$15,165,242 for the year. The raw material has advanced to 33,528,094, a gain of 42,247 pounds. These figures apply to around 100

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RIGHT HAND

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Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills
We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-Inforcements.
Write for quotations.
LEFT HAND

Have You Spanish Influenza in your Mill Village?

A Large Proportion is due to Your Drinking System

Why not play safe and install

PURO FOUNTAINS

Puro Prevents Spread of Disease

We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most sanitary—lips cannot touch the bubble.



Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.
E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

An Unusual Roving Can—The LAMINAR, made of Vul-Cot Fibre

LAMINAR receptacles are made of an extra high grade of vulcanized cotton fibre, known as Vul-Cot.

They will not dent, crack or split in ordinary use. They will not rust or corrode, nor will the material weaken with time.

Write for Bulletin, samples or materials and prices.

VUL-COT Fibre, the material of which these durable LAMINAR receptacles are made, is used extensively as electrical insulation, mechanical parts, etc. It is economical. Every manufacturer should know its merits.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
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LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE NON-FLUID OIL
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60 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.
Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

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Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply Store. Contractor's Machinery, Supplies and Repairs. Wire Cable and Block. Burrows Shovels. Reinforcing Bars, Chains, Etc. Cotton, Oil, Gln, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill Supplies. Repairs and Castings. Boilers, Flues, Stacks, Tanks, Pipes, Pumps and Fittings.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

ROGERS Fibre Co.
Leatheroid Sales Division
1824 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

of the mills, the others being mostly private corporations that do not have to report capital and other data unless they elect to do so. The mills employ 5,074 men and 9,096 women and 4,290 children, making about 15,700 employees, an increase of 4,500 for the year. The average of the wage paid foremen and the like \$4.52 and the average wage to ordinary workers is \$1.84, the average increases for the year being \$1.63 for the higher wage men and 74 cents per day for the ordinary workers. This applies as to wages of males. The high average for women was \$3.02 and low average \$1.29, an advance of \$1.17 for skilled workers and 46 cents for unskilled female workers. The big majority of the mills use electric power, only 20 using steam power.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shambows"



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WOONSOCKET, R. I.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

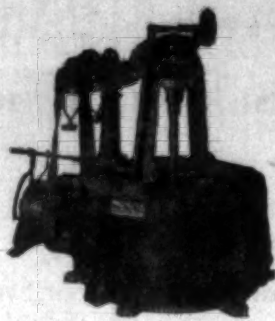
must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 inches.

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TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Radical Merchandising Change.

The chances that the signing of the armistice marked the end of the war grow brighter every day. Whether fighting forces have collapsed or not it is evident that the civilian mainstay of the enemy has broken. For the man in the dry goods trade this means a complete re-casting of his plans for conducting his business.

Reduced to its simplest terms the situation is this: When the man at the counter is now asked to pay high and even exorbitant prices for clothing, he inquires whether the merchant knows that the war is over. He will not go on paying because he feels it a part of his bit in winning the war, for the war is won. He will not grumble and groan—and pay. He will call a "profiteer" a "plain robber." If pushed very hard, he will stand in front of the store and tell his neighbors that the man who owns the high priced store is a "thief."

What the up-to-date salesman loves to call the psychology of the buyer has changed. Conditions have changed and human nature continues doing business at the same old stand. The man who buys has been willing for the war period to go on assuming that the merchant has been telling the truth about scarcity, high costs of labor, the Red Cross and the Government taking the merchandise, and so on. Now, if prices are high, he does not believe the merchant, and he must be shown. He may need goods but he will not buy until doubts are removed.

Food Versus Clothing.

The immediate demand of the world is for more food. A demand for more clothing will come when the first pangs of hunger are relieved. It is inevitable that the demand for more food, either here or abroad, will cause high prices, and home folks are going to be compelled to pay, as usual. That means that a very substantial part of the earnings of the mass of people will have to be distributed in relatively large amounts for self preservation. This condition will not add to the comfort of people in general, and they will resent more quickly than usual, any attempt to squeeze profits out of them for nonessentials.

It is going to be many months before food supplies can be increased by production as winter is at hand at home and shipping facilities are still wanted for urgent needs abroad. In the readjustment of labor from war time to peace time needs considerable idleness is inevitable. It is right to hope that the Government and all other agencies will endeavor to supply employment promptly to those whose jobs are going glimmering, but it is also prudent for a merchant to have in mind the fact that a lessening in the keen demand for labor means a decreased buying power.

During the war the relations of the demand for food and clothing were very similar. The Government was taking food and it was taking clothing to the extent of being the single customer buying half the output. The Government and the populace will continue to ask for food

in as large quantities, or larger than before, but the Government will steadily lessen its demands for clothing, and it will soon be able to offer goods not wanted in war, and in a great many instances not particularly wanted for peace time needs. This will release production for civilians, and more goods will be offered for sale than before.

Removal of Restrictions.

In lieu of official announcements that wartime restrictions are removed, they are being removed, and will be removed from trade. For the purpose of winning the war, protecting the consumer, assisting the Government in supplying its needs, lessening the strain on the banks, releasing labor, and so on, the business men in dry goods lines have co-operated with many sorts of boards and committees in stifling the natural currents of trade. They have borne much in patience and silence. They have assisted theorists in overturning trade customs and have allowed idealists to direct them in performing their most ordinary business functions. The profit margin has been kept wide and the people who bought submitted without a murmur. This was all for the purpose of winning the war. And now the war has been won.

The time has now arrived when excessive profits in trade are not going to be borne in patience, whether for the purposes of taxation or for other purposes. This is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of merchants who must make their plans ahead. The converter cannot afford to take the chance of buying for six months' delivery if there is a doubt in his mind as to the soundness of foundation prices. With the war on, values rising, scarcity increasing, a wide profit margin may be permissible in first hands producing channels, but with the war won, security in the maintenance of a wide profit margin is lacking and the many who must look ahead will ask a restoration to a more moderate level of profit. If trade restrictions, whether in the form of price-fixing or other forms are removed, merchants will adjust their affairs independently of the Government. Sudden removal is considered imperative in those trades where enforcement of rules depended on co-operation.

Impediments to Remove.

There are certain impediments that must be removed before Government trade restrictions pass away easily. Some of these can be talked about frankly now because a national election has taken place and discussion is no longer regarded as unpatriotic.

There are many men who have gone into Government service who feel that they should be allowed to continue in their places. They believe that their places should be maintained. They like the sense of power that attaches to a Government job. The man who went in at reduced salaries and who will be mighty glad to get away from Government red tape may be trusted to present sound reasons why they should be released from service. They may not be trusted to stand before a full Government board and express the opinion that the board

should be dissolved at once.

The committeemen who have done the work in the trade of making co-operative price fixing successful are disinclined to urge their views of methods upon the authorities, yet there is no reason to question their belief that price fixing in dry goods has been accepted as a burden to be borne, a duty to be done, and not as a policy to be encouraged.

It may be safely inferred from these statements that if many of the unsatisfactory trade practices that have been accepted as a war time necessity are to be obliterated, the impediments to their removal must be taken hold of by merchants outside of the Government atmosphere. It will be urged that co-operation and socialism in business are fine things to keep going. This may be all true, but the point that merchants make is that the less Government has to do with the business of peace times the happier they will be. And peace times are at hand.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Cotton Mill People.

(Greenville Daily News.)

To the Editor of The News:

Sir: I noticed in Sunday's News a reported conversation between two passengers on a train. As to the condition of the mill people, and I would just love to grasp the hand of Mr. Spectator and congratulate him for his stand. I don't know you, Spectator, but I know you are all wool and thirty-six and a half (36½) inches wide. And you can engage in no more patriotic or loyal work than to throttle these spreaders of I. W. W. or Bolshevik propaganda in your travels. Go to it, you are doing fine, only you are not laying it on hard enough. When you run across one of his ilk again get him told a la Wilson. Then show him a la Foch. I just wish to say a few words in regard to our condition. We just eat three square meals per day. Of course they are Hooverized, but we are true blue Americans and we are doing our bit without boasting of it or grumbling because of it. We wear decent and sufficient clothing. We have good clean and comfortable homes to live in. We have schools extraordinary. Splendid church buildings with good Godly pastors, and we vote a democratic ticket. (Teddy, the Terrible, will please take notice.) We are just about the happiest peoples on earth. We have men at the head of our mills who lay awake at night planning something for our betterment full well knowing that the better contented and happier we are the more proficient we become, and we pull together, president and superintendent with the people and the people with them. Now, I am frank to admit that this has not always been so. We used to be hard worked and very poorly paid and no consideration taken of our welfare, but we are living in a new era, so please take us for what we are today with no thought of yesterday. With the advent into the textile industry of such men as the late and lamented Lewis W. Parker, Wm. E. Beattie, B. E. Geer and numerous others the mill operative has been in good men's hands and if let alone by strife stir-

rers and turmoil turners we will be all O. K., and this condition was not brought about by any labor union, but by the hearty co-operation of all concerned. We are not jealous of any peoples, anywhere. We are just as good as anybody and a darn sight better than some and as to our pay just ask Uncle Sam's representative in this town how the mill people have responded to Liberty Loans and W. S. S., Red Cross, etc. Now, good men of Greenville and elsewhere, when you are traveling about over this land and one of these glib tongued hyenas begins to bewail the condition of the mill people adjust your gas mask, because the hellish Hun hound is fixing to attack decency, and then you go over the top with a good right punch and a number eleven boot and you will see some goose stepping and tell the world we are all right and if we need any uplifting we will do it ourselves. We are a happy people and if anyone doubts it let them come stay awhile and see for themselves. We envy no one. Thank you, Spectator, luck to you and God bless you.

The Writing Spider.

Judson Mills.

Four Point Victory Policy.

The Durham Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of Durable-Durham Hosiery, in a page advertisement in a big trade paper announced their future trading policy under the title of "Four Point Victory Policy" as follows:

"First: Any price making or price changing will be immediately made public. As such times, all undelivered orders—undelivered for any reason beyond our control—will be invoiced at the new price—up or down, as the case may be.

"Second: If at such time of price making or price changing, the new prices are lower than the prices outstanding at the time of such changes, all Durable-Durham jobbers will be given price protection on all unopened cases of Durable-Durham Hosiery in their store or warehouse.

"Third: No cancellations will be allowed.

"Fourth: Any jobber who buys Durable-Durham Hosiery will be expected to maintain both the wholesale and the retail prices of Durable-Durham Hosiery and sales will be made to any and all jobbers on such a basis of co-operation.

"All future orders to be solicited on the above basis. All orders now on our books will be given the benefit of any price protection, should such action arise.

"At the present time no price reduction on Durable-Durham Hosiery is contemplated, as conditions do not warrant any change in prices.

"First: Cotton is still high and in our opinion will be higher because of the strong Southern spot situation and increased export demands.

"Second: Labor is still very high and scarce. Any re adjustment will be very slow and gradual; in our opinion, never to return to pre-war conditions.

"Third: Supplies are still very high and hard to secure."

American Brilliant Sulphur Blue and other colors

Manufactured at our works—

are distinguished by purity

and uniformity

Dicks, David Co.

INCORPORATED

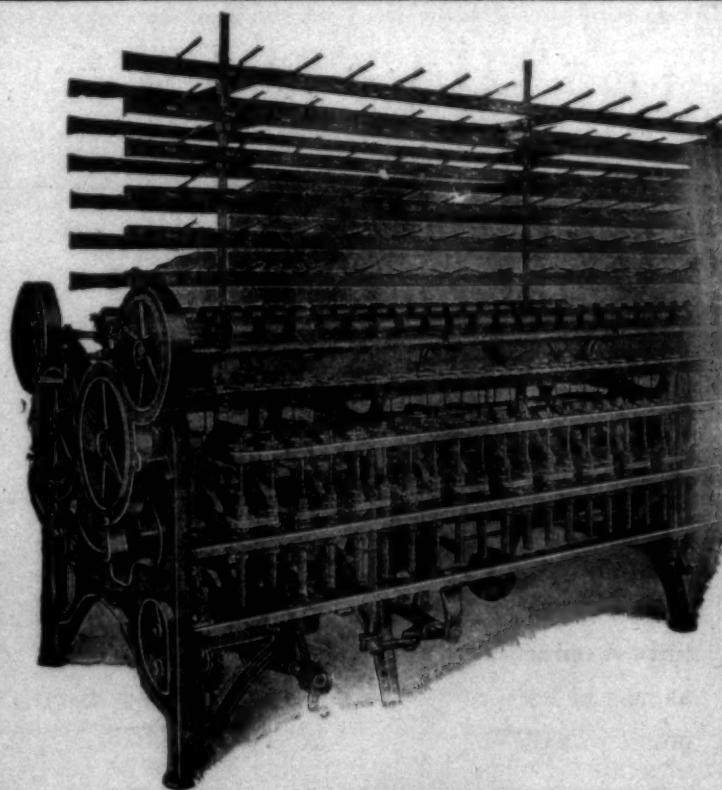
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TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

Save 50 per cent. operative power
Produce more even yarn.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



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Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sage and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONALS

C. K. Taylor has resigned as general superintendent of the Magnolia Cotton Mills at Magnolia, Miss., and accepted the position as assistant manager and outside superintendent of the Selma Manufacturing Company.

James C. Reid has resigned as superintendent of the Glen Raven Mill at Burlington, with which he has been connected nearly ever since it commenced operation.

E. W. Pardue has resigned his position as fixer at the Meadowland Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., and has accepted a position as boss knitter with the Harriman Hosiery Mills at Harriman, Tenn.

W. T. Dupree has succeeded W. J. Grant as overseer of weaving in the Indian Head Mill at Cordova, Ala.

states that his body has been recovered, and will be brought to Knoxville for burial.

General Tyson, formerly president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, who has been in command of the 59th Brigade, 30th division, A. E. F., for several months, was in the active part of the final drive against the German lines and was unable to learn anything definite about his son's death until after the signing of the armistice.

Immediately upon cessation of hostilities, however, Gen. Tyson visited England and made arrangements for having his son's body returned home.

Lieut. Tyson's death resulted from a seaplane accident off the English coast Friday, October 11. The body is expected to reach Knoxville the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Santee Mills,

Orangeburg, S. C.

Lieut. Tyson's Body Has Been Recovered.

A cablegram from Brig.-Gen. L. D. Tyson to Mrs. Tyson, of Knoxville, confirms the death of their son, Lieut. Charles McGhee Tyson, and

R. J. Brown.....Superintendent
W. S. Johnson.....Carder
W. H. Brigman.....Spinner
L. O. Russell.....Weaver
John Lacy.....Cloth Room
J. K. Lee.....Master Mechanic

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

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Our Flyers are made of the best Norway Iron
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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Master Mechanic.

Wanted—High class Master Mechanic for large mill near Charlotte. Must be experienced in shop work, mill repairs, steam plant, engine and electric drives. Good job with best of people for the right type of man. Address with full particulars, experience and references. Business, care *Southern Textile Bulletin*.

For Sale.

7 Draper Twisters, 200 spindles each, 1 1/4-in. rings inserted in brass rails, creels for 2-ply yarns. Also 5,000 spools, 4x5. All the above in first class condition. These machines are taken out on account of changing mill over to coarse yarns. Thos. W. Harvey, Resident Manager, L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

For Sale.

68 Fales & Jenks up-to-date spinning frames now running in a north Alabama mill that has never run at night, and are only changed to go on different yarns. Frames are 3-inch gauze; each has 208 spindles, 2-inch rings, 7-inch traverse, and have double creels. These frames are offered at extremely low price if removed at once.

Also have 100,000 Rock Maple 3x7 inrh warp bobbins for number 4 Draper spindle.

50,000 Boynton Patent metal head spools, good as new, 4x6 inch, very cheap if sold at once.

Address Guarantee Mill Supply Co., 407 Cantland St., Atlanta, Ga.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

Wanted at once, first class boss dyer for cotton piece goods. Must be well up on mineral khaki and sulphur dyeing, mostly government work. Give age, experience, references, salary expected and state how soon could come. Nothing but a first class man need apply. Address "Quick," care *Southern Textile Bulletin*.

Wanted, Assistant Superintendent

For mill with Howard & Bulough machinery on high grade hosiery yarns from 10s to 20s. Must have been a boss carder and boss spinner both. Splendid chance for the right man with ambition and executive ability. Give age, full details of experience, likewise salary expected and how soon could take hold. Address "Assistant," care *Southern Textile Bulletin*.

Machinery For Sale.

1 40-inch Atherton Picker Finisher.

7 Pettee Cards, 24-inch doffers, 12-inch coilers, 110 flats.

5 Whitin Cards, 12-inch coilers, 110 flats.

1 Saco Pettee Card, 27-inch doffer, 12-inch coilers, 110 flats.

20 Deliveries Pettee Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

40 Deliveries Mason Drawing, 12-inch coilers, metallic rolls.

2 12x6 Pettee Slubbers, 84 spindles each, bobbins for same.

3 No. 6 Foster Winders, 100 spindles each.

10 Whitin Spinning Frames, 2 1/4-inch G, 1 1/4-inch R, 208 spindles each.

1 40-inch Curtis & Marble Folder.

K. L. JONES MACHINERY CO.
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Wanted.

Young married man, who is a general all-round mill mechanic, to take charge of the motive power and repair work a new mill. Mill electrically driven. An opportunity for young man deserving of promotion. Address Box 348, Monroe, N. C.

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1 10"x12" High Sped Automatic Center Crank Balanced Valve Engine.

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Fly Wheel 22', 17 grooves for 1 1/4" rope.

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She was new in the newspaper office, when an elderly man walked up and said to her: "I should like to get copies of your paper for a week back."

"Oh, yes," sympathized the girl. "I know. Auntie has it too. You can get them at the drug store right across the street. Ask for a mustard plaster."

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Mill of 8000 spindles and 250 looms for sale. Mill is now being operated upon a very profitable basis but largest stockholder and manager has entered government work and plant can be purchased.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market during the week has been very unsettled and little business has been done. The Government is terminating many of its cotton goods orders with mills and finishing plants. This is tending, it was shown this week, toward a very general unsettlement of primary market conditions and has led to attempted cancellations on the part of civilians. The readjustment of orders that will now take place, does not promise to disclose any cumbersome socks in first hands and it is doubtful if many jobbers will be able to purchase standard fabrics in normal quantities for some time, owing to the delays that must occur in manufacturing.

The chief difficulty in getting business through is unsettlement concerning prices. The buyer does not know whether prices are safe and the seller can give little encouragement just at this time. The Price Fixing Board did not want to be understood as approving its maximum list, renewed as of November 16, "endorsed as just and reasonable," and that is now translated as an invitation to make lower prices in the trade. Lower prices are being made on some lines of print cloths, a few sheetings and some fine goods. The movement is very gradual and buyers cannot hasten it at this stage of the readjustment as they now view the situation.

There was an increase in inquiry for cloth reported among brokers and selling agencies. There was not much increased business heard of and the little talked of was on spot goods, or those that could be delivered before the end of the year for quick use. It is possible to buy 39-inch 68x72s at 17c, 64x60s at 14½c, and narrow print cloths at prices from 7½ to 10 per cent under Government asking prices for delivery in the first quarter of next year.

There was much interest yesterday in the report from good sources that a commission house had sold some 64x60s, 38½-in. print cloths at 13 cents, for January and February. This was regarded as unexpected

and, in general, a rather unwise policy to pursue at the present time. "I can readily understand," was one opinion, "why second hands should offer such big concessions, but I don't see what should induce a selling agent to do so just now. It is true that practically all of the first hands will accept bids of a half a cent or so under maximum prices on a good many constructions, but this is the first instance heard of anyone selling into next year in the manner referred to."

Another man remarked that this might later prove a good sale—no one could tell—but that it was hardly the thing to do at this time, when everyone was doing his best to keep things as healthy as possible. Another party ventured that, if he had any spot goods, he would endeavor to dispose of them at whatever the present market would bring, but that his attitude regarding next year would be entirely different.

A steadily improving feeling is noted in many centers of the market, indicating that "the light" is being seen and that there is every confidence in the future of trading. The general opinion is that activities ought to commence in fair shape by the middle of January, by which time, it is hoped that all scare and pessimism will have been worked out of the market. Some small spot sales were heard made recently.

Inquiries for export have increased materially in the past week, several large houses representing foreign markets asking for new lines of samples. Jobbing distribution is seasonably quiet, most houses being at the point of inventory for their fiscal year.

Prices are nominal and are generally quoted still on the Government levels as follows:

Print cloths 28-inch, 64x64s, 12½ cents; 64x60s, 11½ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 16½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 20½ cents; denims, 2.20 Southern indigo, 37½ cents; tickings, 8 ounce, 38½ cents; prints, 19½ cents; staple gingham, 19½ cents; dress gingham, 22 cents and 24 cents.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Spinners are in the market looking for orders, particularly for combed and carded knitting yarns for December and later deliveries. They seemed surprised when no one cared to place orders. When asked what their prices were, they generally replied maximum prices and Government terms. And that settled it, so far as making any sales on that basis was concerned. It is possible to get maximum prices, old terms, from someone who is in pressing need of a few packages for quick delivery. But for any quantity, say 10,000 pounds or more, the buyer wants lower than the maximum prices and old terms.

A sale of 14s cones for deliveries running into next year was made for 62 cents, old terms. A sale of 22s cones for prompt and future deliveries was made for 67½ cents, old terms. The 14s sold for one cent, and the 22s for two cents under the maximum, but the old terms include discount and freight, which brings the prices 3 and 4 cents below the maximum and Government terms. A sale of 5,000 pounds of 14s carded cones was made at the maximum price. A dealer received from half-a-dozen spinners quotations of 59 to 70 cents on 18s Southern frame spun carded cones. Knitters who have had Government contracts cancelled, have 14s and 18th carded cones in stock, for which they have no use and they are willing to sell for prompt delivery. They are asking maximum prices, but will take less.

Spinners of two-ply combed yarns, who were in the market looking for business, and who quoted maximum prices, were surprised when told that 50-2 were offered at \$1.18, and 60-2 at \$1.30 for cones, without interesting buyers. Yet, a sale of 60-2 combed peeler on tubes was made for \$1.35 and 5,000 pounds of 50-2 combed peeler mercerized, on cones, sold for \$1.35.

As to the demand for cotton yarns for civilian purposes, there is virtually nothing doing this week. Manufacturers apparently regard yarns on a basis of above 70 cents for 2-20s warps as too high in times of peace and are waiting, in the expectation that prices will come down. In the meantime cotton in the South is being firmly held so far. Yarn houses are advising their mills not to try and force sales, as it would be calculated to precipitate a decline. Although spinning mills in the South were supposed to be well sold up to the end of the year, most of them figure they lost about a month by the influenza epidemic, and are therefore really booked up to February. So, at the present time there are no stocks worth mentioning of standard numbers of weaving yarns, though the buying is only for spot or prompt delivery to fill in. Yarn men doubt if there will be much of any active demand before January or February.

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	175	185	—
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	69	75	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100	—
Aragon Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	145	—	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	185	—	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	150	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	127	132	—
Brogan Mills, S. C.	135	145	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	—	150	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	135	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	125	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	—	—
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—	—
Dayton Mills, N. C.	—	50	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., common	—	59	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	—	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	60	75	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	255	—	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	260	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	180	—	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
King, John F. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common	65	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	99	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140	—
Mariboro Mills, S. C.	135	140	—
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	100	—
Oconee Mills, com.	100	—	—
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	116	120	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	95	—	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	100	103	—
Riverside Mills, com. par 12.50	13	15½	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60	—
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121	—
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	20	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, com.	5	—	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C.	—	118	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	—	25	30
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	95	97	—
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	88	90	—
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	20	—
Watts, 1st pfd.	—	85	—
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	132	—	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	135	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	116	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	90	94	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—	—

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in a large mill and giving satisfaction but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2281.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on two weeks notice. Address No. 2282.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Age 35, have family, best of references as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 2284.

WANT—master mechanic with big mill desires position as master mechanic, chief engineer, or head electrician with Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry that has good schools, church and welfare facilities. Am beyond draft age, eighteen years plant and shop experience, technical training, have family, industrious, sober and moral, progressive. Best references. This offer remains in effect until suitably located. Address No. 2285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning with a mill that wants a first class competent man. Experienced on numbers from 13's to 80's. Age 29, married, have four children, have I. C. S. diploma. 18 years practical experience with 2 years as overseer. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and have had long experience on both Draper and plain weaving. Address No. 2287.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience. Married. Age 36. Now employed. Would prefer a weave mill. Address No. 2288.

WANT position as overseer or superintendent by a competent mill man of 29 years' experience. Now employed as overseer of spinning, winding, twisting, reeling and packing. Have held present position two years. Would prefer a position on government goods. 43 years of age, married and strictly sober. If you need this man address No. 2289.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both cloth and yarn mills. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2290.

WANT position as master mechanic chief engineer or electrician of large textile, power or manufacturing plant. Been in the business twenty years—have technical training. Am chief of mechanical and electrical departments of large mills at present, but desire change of location. Deferred classification, moral habits, have family. A-1 references. Address No. 2293.

WANT position as superintendent. Now filling such position in a large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but for other good reasons prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2299.

WANT position as overseer of large card room. Have had long experience with special experience of fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 2297.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed in large colored goods mill and giving entire satisfaction, but prefer position where more opportunity for advancement. Address No. 2291.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish fine references. Address No. 2290.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in large mills and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 2283.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience both as superintendent and overseer of weaving. Can furnish references both as to ability and character. Address No. 2295.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and formerly as overseer of spinning. Resigned last position in order to engage in another line of business but have decided to return to cotton manufacturing. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 2296.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience including combed yarns and can furnish the highest class references. Address No. 2294.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or cloth mill. Have 25 years' experience on yarns and cloth. Coarse and medium numbers. Have charge day and night of large card room now. Have been on present job for past four years. Am fully competent. 42 years of age, require 10-day notice. Will change for very reasonable salary. Address No. 2296.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held positions with large mill and am regarded as A-1 carder. Best of references. Address No. 2300.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2301.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references from present and former employers. Address No. 2302.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$5.00 per day. Have had long practical experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2304.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing. Have had long practical experience and am now employed but wish to change for larger position. Best of reference. Address No. 2305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am considered one of the best carders in the South and am giving satisfaction on present job but prefer to change. Address No. 2306.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but would prefer mill with greater opportunities. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2307.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have Draper experience but have specialized on fancy white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 2308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and plain looms. Good references. Address No. 2369.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had seven years' experience as overseer. Age 37. Married and sober. At present employed. Address No. 2310.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2311.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had special experience on fine and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound. Have had experience in both positions. Now in Government service as cloth inspector. Fine references. Address No. 2314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either white or colored work. Long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Now employed but have good reason for change. Best of references. Address No. 2315.

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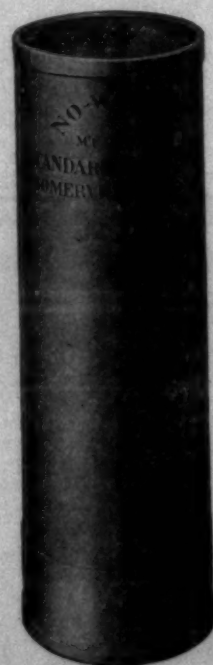
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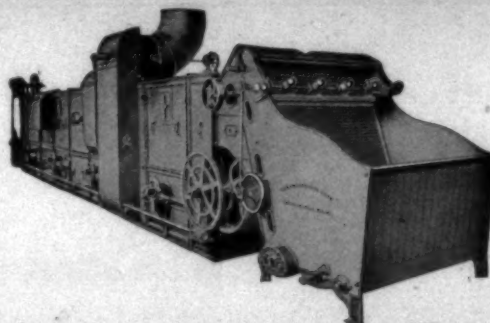
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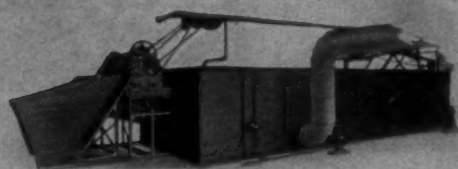
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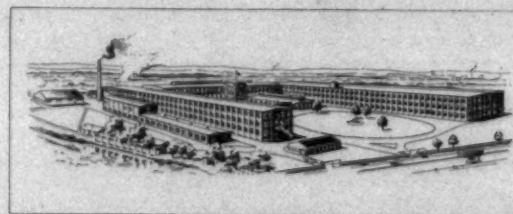
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